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ABSTRACT

This report to the Minnesota legislature examines children and their families who participated in the Head Start program during 1993-1994, and summarizes information on the following program areas: (1) Head Start program overview; (2) funding facts; (3) program year 1993-1994 activities; and (4) agency specific information. The Head Start program overview describes the background and mission of the Head Start program; its administration; outcomes of longitudinal studies concerning program benefits; program design options; core components of its health services, including medical, dental, mental health, and nutrition; its educational components, including the Child Development Associate (CDA) credential; the parental involvement component; the social services component; eligibility requirements; addressing children with disabilities; performance standards and quality assurance; and volunteer hours. The funding facts section presents funding philosophy, the census and funding formula, Head Start/Early Education bonding, a table of funding history, Head Start Innovative Grants, and recipients of 1994-1995 Head Start Innovative Grants. The program year 1993-1994 activities section describes the Minnesota Head Start Collaboration project (CORNERSTONE) and annual survey results of Head Start agencies. The agency specific section provides a map of Head Start grantee and service areas, a Minnesota Head Start directory, and Minnesota statutes pertaining to Head Start in 1992 and 1993. (SD)

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REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

HEAD START IN MINNESOTA

JANUARY 1995

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Minnesota Department of Economic Security
Community Based Services Division

St. Paul, Minnesota

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HEAD START IN MINNESOTA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Program Overview	
Background	2
Mission	2
Administration	3
Outcomes	4
Program Design Options	4
Core Components	5
Health	5
Education	7
Parent involvement	9
Social Services	11
Eligibility Requirements	12
Children with Disabilities	13
Performance Standards/Quality Assurance	15
Volunteer Hours	15
Funding Facts	
Funding Philosophy	15
Census and Funding Formula	16
Head Start/Early Education Bonding	16
Funding History	17
Funding Allocation 1994/95	18
Funding Allocation 1993/94	19
Federal and State Funding	20
Head Start Innovative Grants	21
1994/95 Grants	21
1993/94 Grants	23
Program Year 1993/94 Activities	
Minnesota Head Start Collaboration Project	24
Annual Survey	25
Child Care	25
Transportation	26
Computers	27
Agency Specific Information/Maps	
Head Start Grantees and Service Areas	28
Minnesota Head Start Directory	29
Minnesota Head Start Statutes	30

Introduction

In Program Year 1993/1994, 12,361 Minnesota children and their families received the benefits of participation in the Head Start program. This report summarizes the status of Head Start programs in Minnesota and includes the following information:

- Head Start program overview;
- funding facts;
- program year 1993/1994 activities; and
- agency specific information.

Head Start Program Overview

Background

MISSION

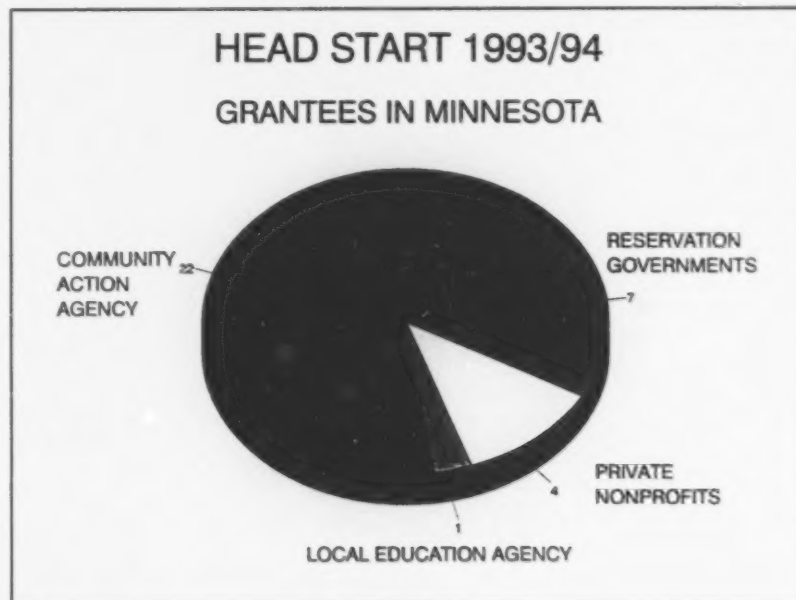
For 30 years, Head Start has functioned as a family antipoverty program providing opportunities for almost 14 million children and their families to develop self-confidence and basic skills for future success. The goal of Head Start is to help economically disadvantaged families break the cycle of poverty by improving the health and social competence of preschool age children and promoting economic self-sufficiency for parents. Head Start provides a comprehensive program of health, education, parent involvement and social services, all of which are coordinated with community based service systems. Head Start is family-centered and community-based, providing developmentally appropriate activities for children and support for parents in their work and child-rearing roles.

Head Start was originally authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to provide services for low-income preschool children and their families. The Head Start philosophy rests on four basic principles:

- *children benefit most from a comprehensive, interdisciplinary program that fosters healthy development and remedies problems;*
- *parents are the primary educators of their children and must be directly involved in the Head Start program;*
- *the well-being of children is inextricably linked to the well-being of the entire family; and*
- *partnerships with other agencies and organizations in the community are essential to meeting family needs.*

ADMINISTRATION

Head Start programs in Minnesota are administered locally by Community Action agencies, Indian Reservation Governments, private nonprofit agencies and a school district.



At the state level, Head Start is one of the economic self-sufficiency programs in the Community Based Services Division (CBS) of the Minnesota Department of Economic Security (MDES). The MDES mission is to help Minnesotans help themselves achieve economic security. Head Start and the other CBS programs aim to meet the social service needs of Minnesotans while providing opportunities for the development of the skills necessary for economic self sufficiency. Other CBS programs include Community Action, Employment and Training, Homeless Services, Emergency Food Assistance, the Displaced Homemaker Program and Energy Assistance. Because Head Start adheres to the same mission of economic self sufficiency, the Department of Economic Security is an appropriate location for Head Start. Furthermore, because many of these programs (including Head Start) are housed in Community Action Agencies, MDES has the multi-faceted relationships with these agencies necessary to assist Minnesotans in moving to economic self sufficiency.

At the federal level, the Head Start Bureau is part of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). Ten regional offices administer the Head Start grants. Minnesota is included in Region V which is headquartered in Chicago. The American Indian Programs and the Migrant Programs are managed by branches of the national Head Start Bureau in Washington, D.C.

The interests of Head Start are also represented by the Minnesota Head Start Association (MHSA). "The mission of the Head Start Association is to speak and act as a united voice on issues affecting families and children experiencing poverty, and to improve Head Start programs and policies by

conducting itself as an informed, respectful and representative organization." The Minnesota Head Start Association is comprised of four affiliates: parents, staff, directors, and friends. Membership in MHSA affiliates provides members with networking, training, policy development, and advocacy opportunities through organized peer and interest groupings. The Education/Information Committee of the MHSA develops a legislative agenda and represents MHSA in the legislative process.

OUTCOMES

Longitudinal studies have demonstrated that the long term gains of Head Start are significant. The benefits are both individual, in terms of improved life chances, and societal, resulting in future taxpayer savings. The most reliable data on the outcomes of participation in high quality preschool programs is found in the High/Scope Perry Preschool Study.¹ The Perry Preschool program is comparable to Head Start in the population it serves and its comprehensive approach to preschool programming that includes parents as partners with professionals in the health, welfare and education of their children. The study involves very low-income individuals who were randomly divided into a group that received a high quality preschool program and a group that received no program. The following are the main outcomes through age 27 for participants in a high quality preschool program:

- **Fewer criminal arrests** - Only 7 percent of program participants had ever been arrested for drug dealing compared to 25 percent of the no-program group.
- **Higher earnings** - 29 percent of program participants earned \$2,000 or more per month compared with only 7 percent of the no-program group.
- **Higher graduation rates** - 71 percent of program participants graduated from high school or received their General Education Development (GED) certificate compared to only 54 percent of the no-program group.
- **Less reliance on public assistance** - 59 percent of program participants reported that they had received welfare assistance or other social services at some time as adults compared with 80 percent of the no-program group.
- **Reduced out-of-wedlock births** - Program females had only about two-thirds as many out-of-wedlock births as did no-program females (57% of births vs. 83% of births).

Overall, the most recent Perry Preschool Study reports \$7.16 in public savings for every dollar invested in a high quality, comprehensive preschool programs for economically disadvantaged children and families.

Program Design Options

Head Start programs vary in structure according to the needs and wishes of the community in which they are located. Some are center-based in which the child attends Head Start with other children. Center-based programs may be half day or full day, and the number of days of attendance per week may vary, with periodic visits by Head Start staff to the family's home.

Another program option is home-based Head Start. As in center-based Head Start, age and income criteria apply. Children and families enrolled in home-based Head Start receive the full range of Head Start services. Current functioning and family needs are determined and Head Start

¹Schweinhart, L.J.; Barnes, H.V.; and Weikart, D.P.(1993). *Significant Benefits: The High/Scope Perry Preschool Study Through Age 27*. Ypsilanti, Michigan:High/Scope Press.

staff facilitate the integration of families into the community. All of this occurs during home visits, group socialization experiences, and parent activities. Evaluation results indicate that home-based Head Start programs evidence essentially the same success as the traditional center-based Head Start programs. Eighty-six percent of Minnesota Head Start grantees offer home-based programs. Some Head Start programs combine both the home-based and center-based options.

Whichever option or combination of options may be in use, Head Start's comprehensive program always consists of four core components: health, education, parent involvement, and social services.

Core Components

HEALTH

Head Start emphasizes the importance of prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of health problems. Head Start provides every child with a comprehensive health program which includes medical, dental, mental health, and nutrition services. For many children of low-income families, Head Start provides their first interaction with the health system. Head Start assumes responsibility for linking these children and families with a primary health care provider.

Medical and Dental Services

Children receive a complete examination, including a vision and hearing test, identification of disabling conditions, immunizations, and a dental exam. Follow-up treatment is provided for identified health problems.

Mental Health Services

Head Start recognizes the importance of providing mental health and psychological services to children in order to encourage healthy emotional and social development. A mental health professional must be available to every Head Start program to provide mental health training to staff and parents and to make them aware of the need for early attention to the special mental health problems of children and to guide the professional referral process. Assisting children and families to achieve or maintain a healthy self-concept is an integral part of Head Start.

At the suggestion of the Head Start Health Services Coordinator "Toby's mom brought him in for a physical to the Public Health office and was referred to a doctor for a possible heart murmur. When Toby's parents brought him to the doctor he was diagnosed with a congenital heart defect that had been undetected all of his life. Toby had surgery one week later. I really feel that Head Start may have saved Toby's life."

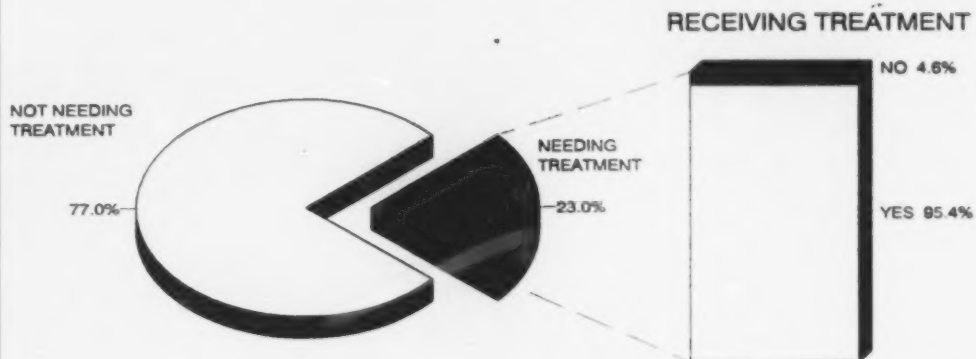
— Head Start Social Services Coordinator

Nutrition Services

The nutritional needs of many children entering Head Start are not met at home. In the program children are served a minimum of one hot meal and one snack each day. This food must provide at least one-third of their daily nutritional needs. A trained nutritionist supervises the nutritional activities of each Head Start program and helps the staff identify the nutritional needs of the children. The nutritionist plans an educational program to teach parents how to select healthy foods and prepare well-balanced meals, and how to obtain food stamps and other community assistance when needed.

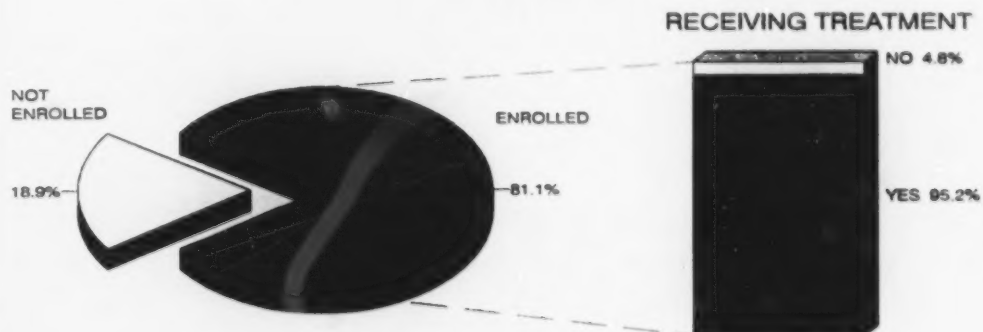
HEAD START 1993/94

CHILDREN IN NEED OF DENTAL TREATMENT



HEAD START 1993/94

CHILDREN ENROLLED IN CHILD AND TEEN CHECKUPS/EPSDT



EDUCATION

Head Start's education component is designed to meet the individual needs of every child. Learning experiences encourage cognitive, emotional, social, and motor development through an integrated program which provides children opportunities to experience success. One way this happens is through child directed time during which they plan their activities, do the things they choose, and then recall what they did. This structure helps children to learn to make decisions and to follow through on them. The education component incorporates the parent involvement and health components as well. The learning program must incorporate the community's ethnic and cultural characteristics into its staff and curriculum. Children participate in indoor and outdoor play and are introduced to the concepts of words and numbers. They are encouraged to express their feelings and to develop self-confidence and the ability to get along with others.



"Two of my sons were privileged to be a part of the Head Start program. As a result they are eager to learn, more aware of the world around them, comfortable in group situations and confident individuals."

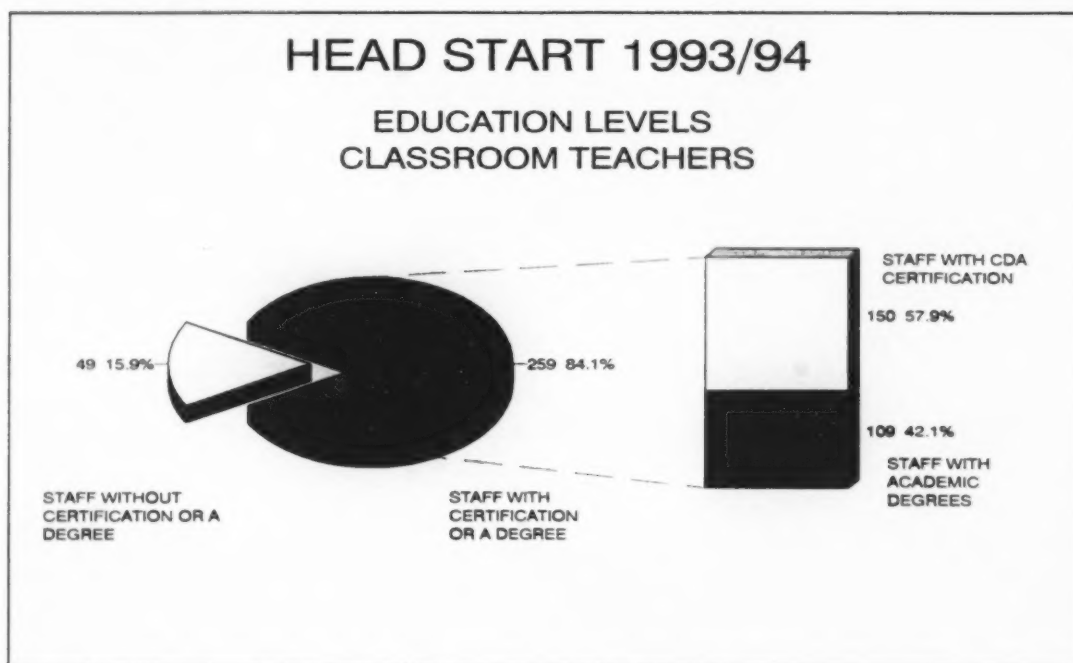
-- Head Start Parent

Child Development Associate (CDA) Credential

Through the Child Development Associate (CDA) certification process parents and staff receive training as professionals. The CDA credential is recognized in the licensing requirements for early childhood educators in every state.

The CDA credential is earned through a competency-based accreditation system administered under a contractual agreement between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Council for Early Childhood Professional Recognition, a nonprofit corporation also known as the CDA National Program. Candidates for the CDA credential must demonstrate competency in 13 functional areas: safety, health, learning environment, physical development, cognitive development, communication, creative development, self-development, social development, guidance, family involvement, program management, and professionalism. These competency areas are strongly related to the quality standards set forth by the Federal Head Start Program Performance Standards.

The CDA certification process originated in Head Start as a way to help parents move to economic self-sufficiency. Earning college credit through the CDA training process is an empowering experience for many teacher candidates. Head Start programs encourage and mentor staff members who have obtained the CDA credential so that they will continue to work toward an undergraduate degree.



PARENT INVOLVEMENT

"I became involved in this wonderful program last year when my daughter was in the Home Based program. I had been out of work for almost a year. Our home visitor was very helpful in informing me of employment opportunities within the Head Start program. I applied for a position and was hired. I have never worked in such a supportive, outgoing and welcoming organization before. It is a rewarding experience to know that I can be a part of a program that truly helps and works with families and children of low income."

— Head Start Parent



Parent involvement is integral to the success of Head Start. As stated in the Head Start Policy Manual, Federal Transmittal Notice 70.2, August 10, 1970:

"If Head Start children are to reach their fullest potential there must be an opportunity for Head Start parents to influence the character of programs affecting the development of their children. The organizational structure of every Head Start program must provide this opportunity by increasing the effectiveness of parent participation in the planning and implementation of programs on the local level, in order that parents may also become more effective in bringing about positive change in the lives of their children."

Head Start must continue to discover new ways for parents to become deeply involved in decision-making about the program and in the development of activities that they deem helpful and important in meeting their particular needs and conditions. For some parents, participation may begin on a simple level and move to more complex levels. For other parents the movement will be immediate, because of past experiences, into complex levels of sharing and giving. Every Head Start program is obligated to provide the channels through which such participation and involvement can be provided for and enriched.

There are at least four major kinds of parent participation in local Head Start programs.

- 1. PARTICIPATION IN THE PROCESS OF MAKING DECISIONS ABOUT THE NATURE AND OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM.*
- 2. PARTICIPATION IN THE CLASSROOM AS PAID EMPLOYEES, VOLUNTEERS OR OBSERVERS.*
- 3. ACTIVITIES FOR THE PARENTS WHICH THEY HAVE HELPED TO DEVELOP.*

4. WORKING WITH THEIR CHILDREN IN COOPERATION WITH THE STAFF OF THE CENTER.

Each of these is essential to an effective Head Start program."

Minnesota Head Start has succeeded in hiring parents as salaried staff. During the 1993/1994 program year, 677 Head Start parents, past and present, participated in the classroom as paid staff. Thus, parents made up 39 percent of all Head Start educational staff. This number does not include the Indian Head Start programs, which typically have a much higher percentage of parent staff to total staff.

"Being a single parent of 3 by the age of 19 was difficult for me. The stress of holding a job, going through a divorce and dealing with 3 little ones made my life a nightmare. Soon after becoming involved in Head Start I finally realized what being a 'parent' really meant. A parent is a child's first teacher.

I received my GED on December 26, 1992. That was the best Christmas present I have ever received. I decided to attend the Technical College to further my education. I plan to graduate next year. I never thought that a high school dropout and teenage parent could make something of themselves. But here I am and I am somebody and no one could ever take that away. Most of all, my children have a mother who finally grew up and realized life is too short to throw away."

-- Head Start Parent

"At the open-house for Head Start, I talked to a parent who had previously been involved with the program. She informed me that the parents made the decisions, and parent involvement was essential to the program. I was told of the various ways I could help.

Being socially backwards, I figured I'd show up to the parent meetings, keep my mouth shut, and maybe quietly offer to do some home activities. Was I surprised at how easy it was to really get involved! I became vice-chairperson, helped with recruitment and became a regular classroom volunteer. I've actually found out I'm not shy, and I do have something to say. I'm proud to say I've helped!"

-- Head Start Parent

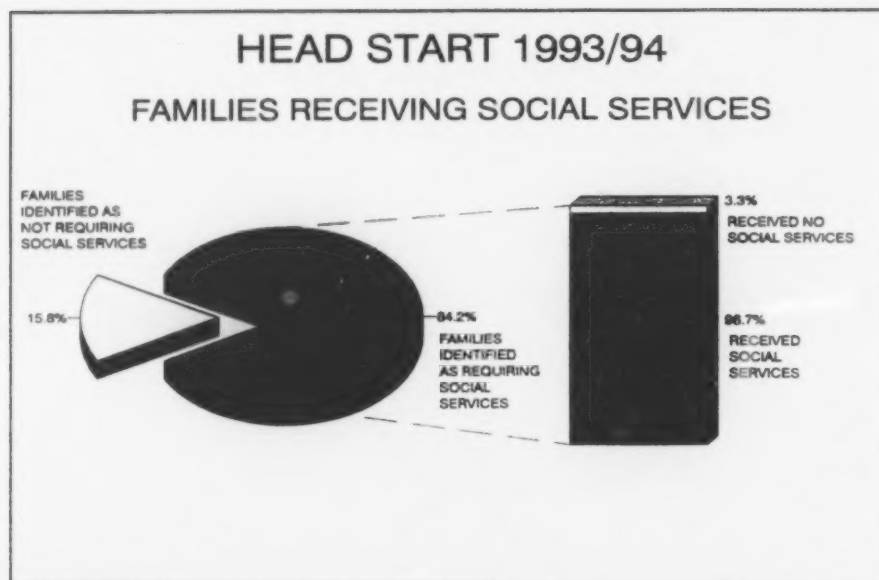
SOCIAL SERVICES

The social services component of Head Start is designed to help families to build on their own strengths and use their own resources to resolve issues facing them. Social services are conducted with families, not for them. Social services staff help families assess their needs, provide information about available community resources, make referrals and facilitate access to appropriate services, and assist in community outreach and crisis intervention.

The Hammond family came to the attention of the Head Start Social Services Coordinator when the Head Start home visitor reported that the parents had separated due to physical violence and drug abuse on the part of the father. The Social Services Coordinator provided Audry, the mother, with information about Women's Crisis Centers, restraining orders and counseling for herself and the children. Audry received an emergency low interest mini-loan through a homeless grant that enabled her to keep her home.

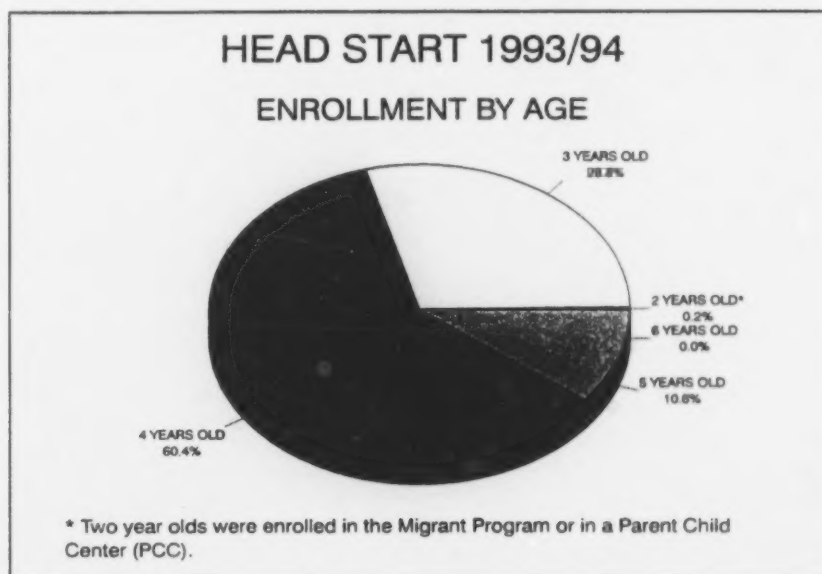
At first her income was unemployment and child support. She was referred to a telemarketing company near her home where she secured a job. Audry was unable to afford good clothes as required by the company dress code. The Social Services Coordinator was able to get several good outfits by contacting the Displaced Homemaker Program and the Community Action Council Human Service Department which had received a shipment of new clothes from the Salvation Army. All referrals were made through Head Start.





Eligibility Requirements

To be eligible to receive Head Start services, children must be between the age of three years and the age of compulsory school attendance. In addition, at least 90 percent of the families enrolled in each Head Start program must meet the income eligibility guidelines.



For 1994, the federal income eligibility guidelines were as follows:

<u>Size of Family Unit</u>	<u>Income</u>
1	\$7,360
2	\$9,840
3	\$12,320
4	\$14,800
5	\$17,280
6	\$19,760
7	\$22,240
8	\$24,720

Families which exceed income eligibility guidelines may gain admittance to Head Start through professional referrals from community health, social service and education providers such as public health clinics, hospitals, child protective services, Special Education, Early Childhood Family Education, and Learning Readiness.

Children with Disabilities

At least 10 percent of Head Start enrollment opportunities must be reserved for children with professionally diagnosed disabilities requiring special services. They and their families receive the full range of Head Start services in a mainstream setting.

"In Head Start, Melissa has a true opportunity to be among her peers. She has lessons that are play. Her teacher adapts the lessons quite easily to her disabilities. Head Start didn't hesitate to buy equipment she needed to be successful at the center and at home."

-- Head Start Parent

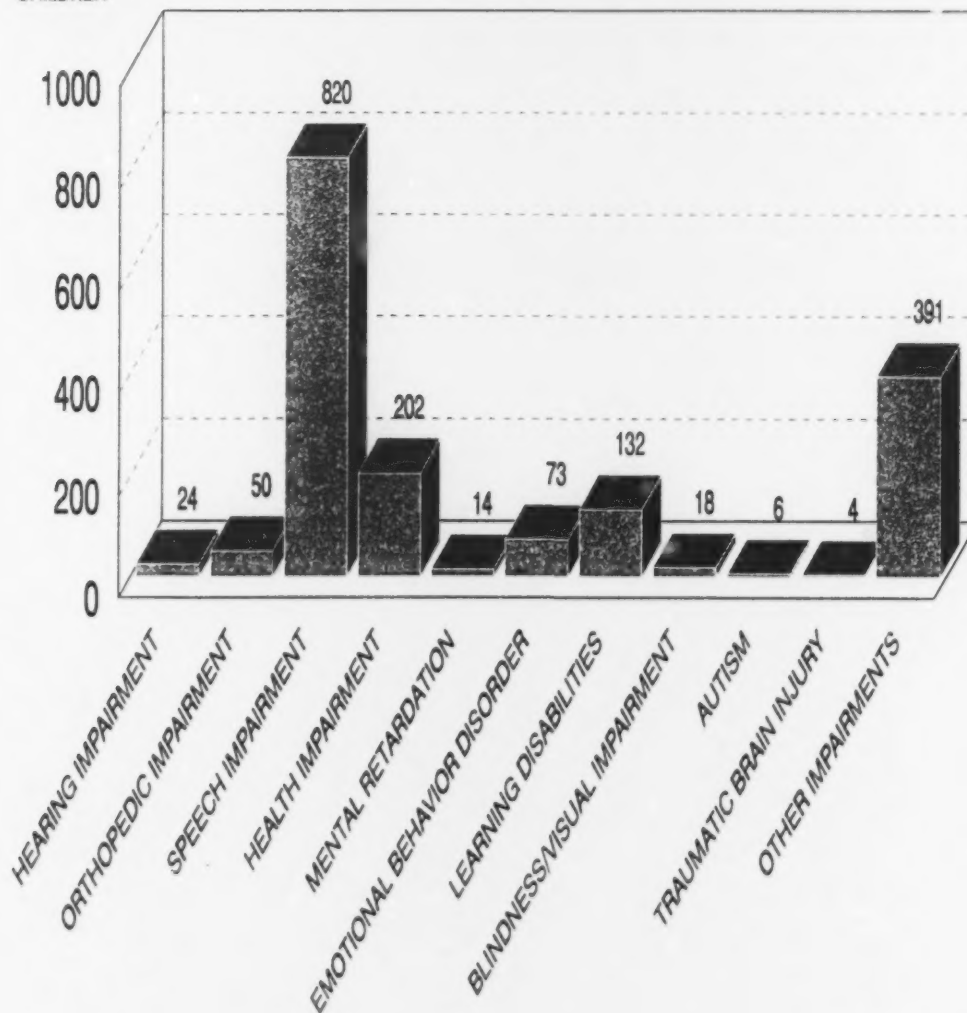
During the 1993/1994 program year in Minnesota, 1,734 of the children (14.5%) enrolled in Head Start were diagnosed as having a disability. Fifty-five percent of Head Start grantees had a full-time coordinator for disability services, and 45 percent of Head Start grantees had a part-time coordinator for disability services during the 1993/1994 program year.

According to the Head Start Performance Standards on Services for Children with Disabilities (45-CFR 1308), "the Head Start eligibility criteria for children with disabilities are consistent with the criteria of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in order to foster coordination and to facilitate the transition of children and families from Head Start to the public schools."

HEAD START '94

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BY PRIMARY OR MOST DISABLING CONDITION

NUMBER OF
CHILDREN



Performance Standards/Quality Assurance

Each Head Start program reflects the unique needs of the community it serves. However, all must conform to the Federal Program Performance Standards which govern program administration and the four core components: health, education, parent involvement, and social services. The Head Start Program Performance Standards were developed in 1975 and are accompanied by guidance as to how to meet the standards.

To ensure compliance, representatives of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Region V, visit each program every three years to measure the program against the federal standards.

In Minnesota representatives of the Department of Economic Security are part of the federal compliance review team. In addition, they make annual site visits to monitor the programs and to follow up on federal compliance issues.

On the local level each Head Start program undergoes a comprehensive evaluation every year by parents, staff and community members using a tool called the On-Site Peer Review Instrument (OSPRI). This instrument includes questions concerning program objectives, operations, curriculum, facilities, staff and parent training, record keeping, recruitment and referrals from other community agencies. This annual self-assessment assists the Head Start Regional Office in its evaluation of the program relative to the Head Start Program Performance Standards. It also provides an opportunity for programs to identify their training and capacity building needs.

Head Start centers in Minnesota must also meet the Minnesota Department of Human Services Licensing Requirements for Child Care Centers.

Volunteer Hours

During the 1993/1994 program year, over 23,500 Minnesotans volunteered at Head Start centers, including 12,872 parents who participated in the classroom as volunteers. The time spent volunteering during the program year totalled over 666,300 hours. Clearly, the presence of Head Start is deeply appreciated in many Minnesota communities.

Funding Facts

Funding Philosophy

The payoff of early intervention in the lives of impoverished preschool children and their families is significant to the participants in terms of future success, and to the state in terms of more productive citizens. Minnesota is one of 14 states to provide additional funds to federally funded Head Start agencies. In a time of limited dollars and increasing need, the Minnesota Legislature has wisely chosen to use the existing programs, administrative structure, and performance standards already in place for Head Start. As a result, state funds for economically disadvantaged preschool children and their families have gone to experienced Head Start grantees to operate a program already proven successful.

The Minnesota Head Start Association has described full funding as sufficient funds to serve 100 percent of eligible 3 - 5 year olds, one-third of them in full day, full year Head Start, and sufficient funds to make program enhancements necessary for high quality services. MDES estimates that an additional \$90 million would be needed to fully fund Head Start in Minnesota today.

Census and Funding Formula

The 1990 census demonstrated that the number of low income 3, 4 and 5 year old children rose from 22,411 in 1980 to 29,805 in 1990, an increase of 30 percent.

The 1990 census data is used as the basis for funding allocations. The formula for distribution of state Head Start funds has two elements. One half of the allocation is based on the number of low income 3, 4, and 5 year olds in the agency area who are not served (unmet need) and one half is based on the amount of federal dollars received by the grantee.



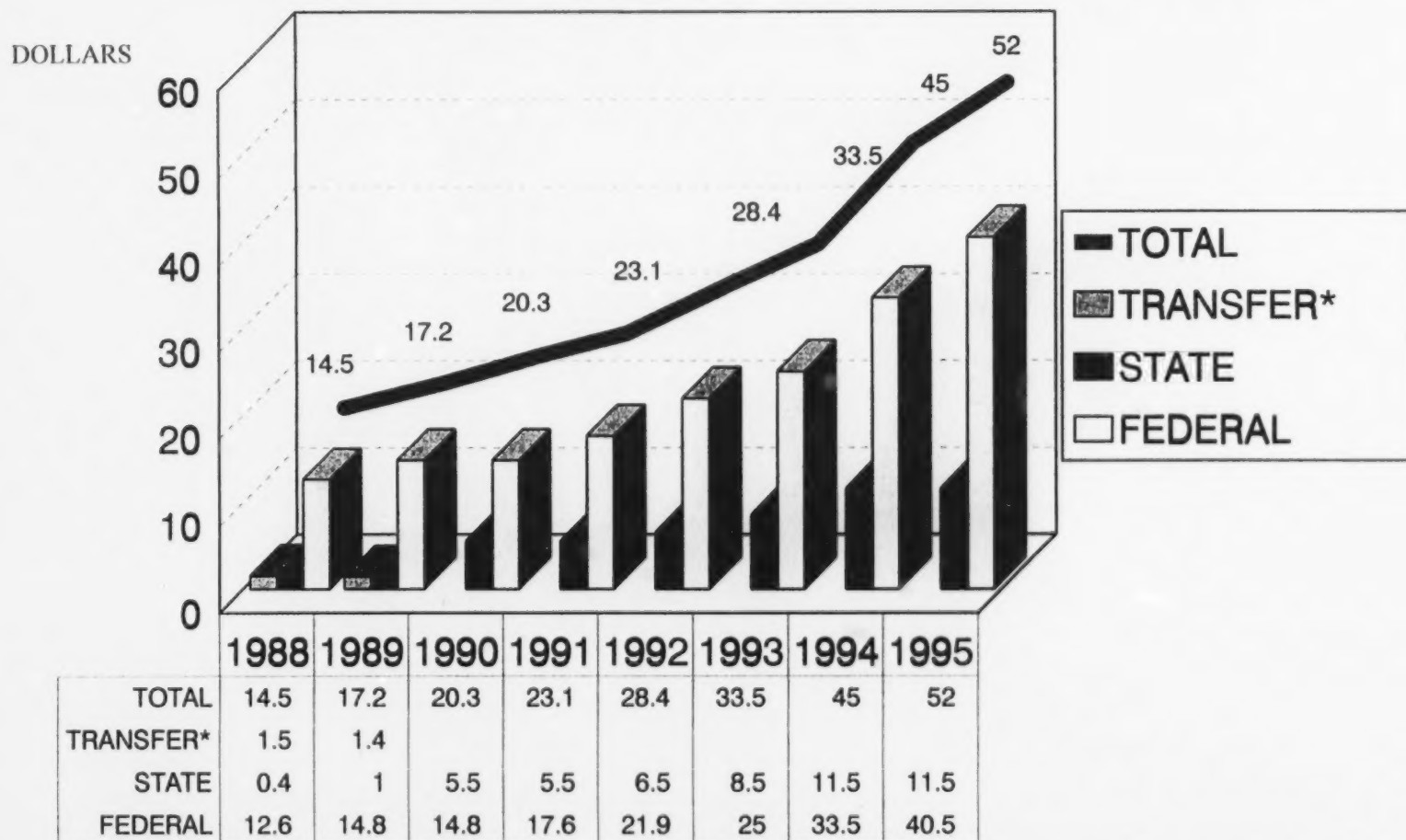
Head Start/Early Education Bonding

The Head Start/Early Education Bonding initiative was funded at \$2 million by the State in 1992. The 1994 Legislature gave an additional \$2 million to the bonding initiative. The Head Start program in Minnesota has grown substantially since its start in 1965 and the inception of state funding in 1988. The number and needs of other early childhood intervention education programs have expanded as well. With the growth in services, increased space that meets Minnesota Department of Human Services licensing requirements is needed. Deteriorating or inferior facilities confirmed the need for the bonding initiative.

The purpose of the bonding initiative is to assist Head Start and other early intervention education programs with the construction, purchase or renovation of needed facilities. During the initial round of funding, 14 projects were funded. Grants for the second round of funding will be awarded in late spring 1995.

HEAD START

FUNDING HISTORY (In Millions of Dollars)



*In addition to the appropriation, the Legislature instructed that 10% of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant be transferred to the Community Services Block Grant and that 25% of these funds be used for Head Start.

GRANTEES	Census	FY95	FY95	HEAD START 95		FY95		FY95 Estimated	FY95 Total
	Estimates of 3-5 Year Olds in Poverty	Federal Funded Enrollment Level	Total Federal Funding Level	Estimated Unmet Need	11-May-94 FY95 Allocation Percentage	Allocation of State Funds	FY95 Federal Cost per Family	Number of Children to be Served with State Funds	Estimated Number of Children to be Served with All Funding
Anoka County	1,589	322	\$1,390,312	1,267	4.28%	\$433,136	\$4,318	100	422
Arrowhead	911	306	\$1,278,523	605	2.80%	\$283,360	\$4,178	68	374
Bi-County	897	219	\$868,657	678	2.44%	\$246,928	\$3,966	62	281
CCR&R	721	154	\$710,971	567	2.02%	\$204,424	\$4,617	44	198
Clay-Wilkin	404	161	\$702,313	243	1.36%	\$137,632	\$4,362	32	193
Duluth	709	298	\$1,148,821	411	2.25%	\$227,700	\$3,855	59	357
Heartland	777	255	\$1,008,547	522	2.30%	\$232,760	\$3,955	59	314
Inter-County	364	146	\$658,988	218	1.25%	\$126,500	\$4,514	28	174
Kooch-Itasca	586	208	\$827,445	378	1.79%	\$181,148	\$3,978	46	254
Lakes & Pines	1,121	315	\$1,315,146	806	3.25%	\$328,900	\$4,175	79	394
Mahube	612	213	\$849,791	399	1.86%	\$188,232	\$3,990	47	260
MVAC	1,392	467	\$1,754,216	925	4.04%	\$408,848	\$3,756	109	576
Northwest	192	186	\$736,906	6	0.92%	\$93,104	\$3,962	24	210
Otter Tail-Wadena	528	182	\$706,352	346	1.57%	\$158,884	\$3,881	41	223
PICA	6,957	1,354	\$6,610,710	5,603	19.51%	\$1,974,412	\$4,882	404	1,758
Prairie 5	409	216	\$782,352	193	1.36%	\$137,632	\$3,622	38	254
RAP	4,762	957	\$4,172,331	3,805	12.85%	\$1,300,420	\$4,360	298	1,255
Reach-Up	942	330	\$1,337,673	612	2.89%	\$292,468	\$4,054	72	402
Scott-Carver	1,250	304	\$1,277,909	946	3.49%	\$353,188	\$4,204	84	388
Semcac	944	297	\$1,205,711	647	2.80%	\$283,360	\$4,060	70	367
Southwestern	347	157	\$617,024	190	1.15%	\$142,855	\$3,930	36	193
Three Rivers	566	170	\$727,194	396	1.70%	\$172,040	\$4,278	40	210
Tri-County	1,000	294	\$1,220,096	706	2.93%	\$296,516	\$4,150	71	365
Tri-Valley	392	197	\$829,295	195	1.42%	\$143,704	\$4,210	34	231
West Central	446	233	\$884,295	213	1.52%	\$153,824	\$3,795	41	274
Western	531	194	\$808,241	337	1.68%	\$189,851	\$4,166	46	240
Wright County	482	220	\$821,111	262	1.54%	\$155,848	\$3,732	42	262
Migrant Head Start	N/A	650	\$1,833,000	N/A	4.52%	\$457,424	\$2,820	162	812
Bois Forte RTC	N/A	48	\$268,512	N/A	0.66%	\$66,792	\$5,594	12	60
Fond du Lac RTC	N/A	75	\$380,871	N/A	0.94%	\$95,128	\$5,078	19	94
Grand Portage RTC	N/A	15	\$119,754	N/A	0.30%	\$30,360	\$7,984	4	19
Leech Lake RTC	N/A	235	\$1,083,393	N/A	2.67%	\$270,204	\$4,610	59	294
Mille Lacs	N/A	53	\$300,571	N/A	0.74%	\$74,888	\$5,671	13	66
Red Lake Band	N/A	129	\$633,253	N/A	1.56%	\$157,872	\$4,909	32	161
White Earth RTC	N/A	130	\$666,221	N/A	1.64%	\$165,968	\$5,125	32	162
TOTAL	29,831	9,690	\$40,536,505	21,476	100.00%	\$10,166,310	\$4,364	2,407	12,097

* Wright County 1990 census data includes 119 children who live in Hennepin County.

HEAD START '94

GRANTEES	Census of 3-5 Year Olds in Poverty	FY'94 Federal Funded Enrollment Level	FY'94 Total Federal Funding Level	Unmet Need	%	State Funds	Federal Cost Per Child	Children to be Served State Funds	Children to be Served All Funding
Anoka CAP	1,589	306	\$1,061,649	1,283	4.18%	\$425,352	\$3,469	123	429
Arrowhead	911	306	\$1,122,287	605	2.90%	\$295,101	\$3,668	80	386
Bi-County CAP	897	219	\$748,745	678	2.49%	\$253,379	\$3,419	74	293
Child-Care	721	154	\$592,112	567	2.03%	\$206,570	\$3,845	54	208
Clay Wilkin CAP	404	161	\$625,755	243	1.43%	\$145,515	\$3,887	37	198
Duluth Head St	709	298	\$1,001,990	411	2.33%	\$237,098	\$3,362	71	369
GRW	566	170	\$632,994	396	1.75%	\$178,078	\$3,723	48	218
Heartland CAP	777	255	\$871,219	522	2.36%	\$240,151	\$3,417	70	325
Inter-County	364	146	\$587,628	218	1.32%	\$134,322	\$4,025	33	179
Kooch-Itasca	586	208	\$723,629	378	1.85%	\$188,254	\$3,479	54	262
Lakes & Pines	1,121	305	\$1,122,863	816	3.33%	\$338,857	\$3,682	92	397
Mahube	612	213	\$758,153	399	1.94%	\$197,412	\$3,559	55	268
MVAC	1,392	467	\$1,504,604	925	4.12%	\$419,246	\$3,222	130	597
Northwest CAC	192	186	\$666,446	6	1.01%	\$102,776	\$3,583	29	215
Otter-Wad CAP	528	182	\$608,122	346	1.61%	\$163,832	\$3,341	49	231
PICA	6,957	1,266	\$5,006,772	5,691	19.00%	\$1,936,913	\$3,955	490	1,756
Prairie 5 CAC	409	216	\$760,248	193	1.52%	\$154,673	\$3,520	44	260
RAP	4,762	892	\$3,144,207	3,870	12.53%	\$1,275,038	\$3,525	362	1,254
Reach-Up	942	330	\$1,169,812	612	2.98%	\$303,241	\$3,545	86	416
Scott-Carver	1,250	295	\$1,064,478	955	3.52%	\$358,191	\$3,608	99	394
SEMCAC	944	297	\$1,037,607	647	3.30%	\$335,804	\$3,494	96	393
Southwestern	347	157	\$611,141	190	1.30%	\$142,855	\$3,893	37	194
Tri-Co CAP (LF)	1,000	294	\$1,049,002	706	3.00%	\$305,276	\$3,568	86	380
Tri Valley	392	197	\$754,543	195	1.52%	\$154,673	\$3,830	40	237
West Central	446	233	\$795,542	213	1.62%	\$164,849	\$3,414	48	281
Western CAC	531	194	\$714,854	337	1.75%	\$189,851	\$3,685	52	246
Wright Co CAP	482*	232	\$725,361	250	1.59%	\$161,796	\$3,127	52	284
Migrant Head St		670	\$1,406,324		4.19%	\$426,369	\$2,099	203	873
Boise Fort RBC		48	\$218,707		0.65%	\$66,143	\$4,556	15	63
Fond du Lac RBC		75	\$321,306		0.96%	\$97,688	\$4,284	23	98
Grand Portage		15	\$78,843		0.24%	\$24,422	\$5,256	5	20
Leech Lake RBC		185	\$759,585		2.26%	\$229,975	\$4,106	56	241
Mille Lacs		53	\$248,046		0.74%	\$75,302	\$4,680	16	69
Red Lake CAP	23	129	\$534,024		1.59%	\$161,796	\$4,140	39	24 168
White Earth RBC		122	\$520,315		1.55%	\$157,726	\$4,265	37	159
	29,831	9,476	\$33,548,913			\$10,248,524	\$3,540	2,885	12,361

* Wright CAP 1990 census data includes 119 children who live in Hennepin County.

July 12, 1993

HEAD START 1993/94

Federal and State Funding



(In Millions of Dollars)

Head Start Innovative Grants

Up to 11 percent of the funds appropriated annually may be used to provide grants to local Head Start agencies for innovative programs designed either to target Head Start resources to particular at-risk groups of children or to provide services in addition to those currently allowable under federal Head Start regulations. The commissioner shall award funds for innovative programs under this paragraph on a competitive basis. (Minnesota Statute 268.941, Subdivision 1(b).)

Head Start Innovative funding provides the means to allow Head Start grantees to support children and/or families in ways that go beyond the comprehensive services outlined in the Head Start Performance Standards. Since program year 1993/1994 MDES has given priority to proposals emphasizing service collaboration in the six federal Head Start collaboration grant priorities: employability, child care, state funded preschool initiatives, transition into public schools, disabilities services and improved access to health services. For program year 1994/95, Innovative Grants totalled \$1,103,690. For program year 1993/94, they totalled \$1,033,556. The following summarizes the innovative grants for these program years:

Program Year 1994/95 Head Start Innovative Grants

ANOKA COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM, INC. (\$75,000) Child care center for Head Start and STRIDE eligible children and families, as well as graduates; summer child care program for children of STRIDE clients, ages birth through 12.

ANOKA COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM, INC. (\$25,000) Home-based Head Start for Anoka County Community Action Transitional Housing projects.

ARROWHEAD ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AGENCY, INC. (\$40,000) Head Start Quad City Family Service Center.

BI-COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC. (\$35,000) Head Start within the Northwoods Coalition for Battered Women.

BOIS FORTE RESERVATION TRIBAL COUNCIL (\$10,000) Community-wide Indian Cultural Program, including ECFE and Learning Readiness through ISD #707 and ISD #2142.

CHILD CARE RESOURCE AND REFERRAL, INC. (\$70,000) Collaboration initiatives in the areas of employability, child care, ECFE, Learning Readiness, Special Education, and health.

CLAY WILKIN OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL, INC. (\$40,000) Continue planning for a comprehensive Family Service Center delivery system in Clay County.

GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION TRIBAL COUNCIL (\$20,000) Further development of a Family Resource Center to contain all early childhood services including Head Start.

KOOCHICHING-ITASCA ACTION COUNCIL, INC. (\$60,000) Expansion of services provided by the Grand Rapids Family Resource Center and addition of a new site.

LAKES AND PINES COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC. (\$45,000) Head Start and child care for children of parents enrolled in STRIDE. Connected to ECFE and Learning Readiness.

MAHUBE COMMUNITY COUNCIL, INC. (\$40,000) Continue planning and development of a Family Service

Center in Hubbard County, to be utilized by Head Start, ECFE, Learning Readiness, ECSE, health, STRIDE and County social services.

MILLE LACS BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS (\$30,000) Coordination of STRIDE, child care, ECFE and health services, with special emphasis on support for teen parents and their children.

OTTER TAIL-WADENA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC. (\$3,000) Develop interagency agreements to further develop new and existing collaboratives.

PARENTS IN COMMUNITY ACTION, INC. (\$240,000) Expand Project Secure, a resource and support program for homeless families with children. Support includes education, health and disability services, nutrition and transportation.

RAMSEY ACTION PROGRAMS, INC. (\$75,000) A partnership between Head Start and the YWCA to provide wrap-around Head Start services to homeless families in Ramsey County.

REACH UP, INC. (\$50,000) Partnership among Head Start, St. Cloud Technical College, Stearns/Benton Employment and Training Council and School District 742, to provide Head Start, child care and other self sufficiency services to eligible families enrolled in the Technical College.

SCOTT-CARVER-DAKOTA COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM, INC. (\$79,690) Continue the Head Start-public school transition project (MORE) that includes as partners Head Start, Dakota County Employment and Training, Independent School Districts 191 and 196, and the Dakota County Support Network.

SEMCAC, INC. (\$15,000) Hire a half-time staff person to be responsible for the development of formalized collaborative and interagency agreements with area school districts and human service agencies.

SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL, INC. (\$7,000) Coordinate and improve availability of training resources for early childhood service providers.

THREE RIVERS COMMUNITY ACTION, INC. (\$15,000) Purchase equipment and supplies for the Colvill Early Childhood Family Center as Head Start's material contribution to the Colvill Collaboration Project.

TRI-COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM, INC. (\$20,000) Partnership with ECFE, ECSE, Learning Readiness and Chapter 1 to serve "hard to include" families in an "integrated" setting.

WESTERN COMMUNITY ACTION, INC. (\$45,000) Enhance and expand the Head Start/STRIDE partnership.

WESTERN COMMUNITY ACTION, INC. (\$20,000) Continue of English as a Second Language program, "KINDERTALK".

WHITE EARTH RESERVATION TRIBAL COUNCIL (\$18,000) Head Start, ECFE, and White Earth Jobs and Training Family Day Care Program will work together on behalf of teen parents.

WRIGHT COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION, INC. (\$11,000) Continue to develop a unique and replicable violence-prevention program.

WRIGHT COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION, INC. (\$15,000) To involve parents in CDA training.

Total Program Year 1994/95 Innovative Funding

\$ 1,103,690

PROGRAM YEAR 1993/94 HEAD START INNOVATIVE GRANTS

<u>Description</u>	<u>Funding</u>
<u>Anoka County Community Action Program, Inc.</u> Comprehensive "wrap-around" child care to Head Start/Job Training Center families.	\$ 70,000
<u>Anoka County Community Action Program, Inc.</u> Home-based education program for children in transitional housing.	\$ 34,000
<u>Arrowhead Economic Opportunity Agency, Inc.</u> Family Service Center.	\$ 45,000
<u>Bi-County Community Action Council, Inc.</u> Head Start program and child care services at a battered women's shelter.	\$ 30,000
<u>Bois Forte Reservation Tribal Council</u> Multi-cultural program.	\$ 10,000
<u>Child Care Resources & Referral, Inc.</u> Expanded hours for families involved in the STRIDE program.	\$ 8,000
<u>Clay Wilkin Opportunity Council, Inc.</u> Planning grant to establish a Family Service Center.	\$ 35,000
<u>Clay Wilkin Opportunity Council, Inc.</u> Preventive health and safety program.	\$ 14,000
<u>Goodhue-Rice-Wabasha Citizen's Action Council, Inc.</u> Parent Education room and lending library.	\$ 10,000
<u>Grand Portage Reservation Tribal Council</u> Child and Family Resource Center.	\$ 20,000
<u>Heartland Community Action Agency, Inc.</u> Program and curriculum to assist Hispanic parents and children.	\$ 23,000
<u>Inter-County Community Council, Inc.</u> Literacy/GED services and expanded ECCE/Learning Readiness opportunities at one site.	\$ 35,000
<u>Kooch Itasca Action Council, Inc.</u> Family Resource Center.	\$ 85,000
<u>Lakes and Pines Community Action Council, Inc.</u> Head Start and child care services for 10 families.	\$ 50,000
<u>Mahube Community Council, Inc.</u> Planning grant for a Family Resource Center.	\$ 25,000
<u>Mille Lacs Band Tribal Government</u> Head Start Teenage Mother/Child program.	\$ 35,000

<u>Parents in Community Action, Inc.</u>	\$256,556
Operating funds for Project Secure, a program for children and families experiencing homelessness.	
<u>Ramsey Action Programs, Inc.</u>	\$ 59,000
Language enrichment project.	
<u>Scott-Carver-Dakota Community Action Program, Inc.</u>	\$ 10,000
Planning grant for a collaborative effort.	
<u>Scott-Carver-Dakota Community Action Program, Inc.</u>	\$ 56,000
Program to assist families transitioning from Head Start to Public School.	
<u>Southwestern Minnesota Opportunity Council, Inc.</u>	\$ 7,000
A Children's Cabinet, cross-agency trainings, information sharing and a speaker's bureau.	
<u>Tri-County Community Action Program, Inc.</u>	\$ 10,000
Family Resource Center.	
<u>Western Community Action, Inc.</u>	\$ 30,000
Collaborative effort with Child Care Resource and Referral, STRIDE and others.	
<u>Western Community Action, Inc.</u>	\$ 25,000
Summer Language Enhancement class.	
<u>White Earth Reservation Tribal Council</u>	\$ 25,000
Multicultural parent-child project.	
<u>Wright County Community Action, Inc.</u>	\$ 26,000
Family Violence Awareness program.	
Total Program Year 1993/94 Innovative Funding	\$1,033,556

Program Year 1993/1994 Activities

The Minnesota Head Start Collaboration Project - CORNERSTONE

Minnesota is one of twenty-two states to receive a Head Start/State Collaboration Project grant from the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The purpose of the grants is to bring the perspective, concerns and philosophy of Head Start to bear in the creation of state policies and systems that relate to children and their families.

The Minnesota Head Start/State Collaboration Project is in the Department of Economic Security and is called CORNERSTONE.

CORNERSTONE provides an opportunity for the Department of Economic Security, the Minnesota Head Start Association and the Children's Cabinet to work as partners in the creation of a statewide network of family resource centers that have Head Start as a cornerstone.

At the community level CORNERSTONE brings Head Start programs into the process of developing a comprehensive and coordinated system of support services for children and families. The presence of Head Start in the community collaborative insures the inclusion of underrepresented people in the design and governance of community service systems.

Local CORNERSTONE projects are funded through Minnesota Head Start Innovative grants. To be considered a CORNERSTONE project Head Start grantees must: 1) address at least one of the six CORNERSTONE priorities in their proposal for a Minnesota Head Start Innovative grant; and, 2) attach an interagency agreement to their proposal, signed by the Head Start director and the director(s) of the partner agency(ies).

The six CORNERSTONE priorities are:

1. Support employability and economic self-sufficiency for Head Start and other low income families through increased coordination between Head Start, STRIDE and other jobs and training programs.
2. Increase the availability, accessibility and quality of child care services;
3. Expand and improve early childhood education opportunities through coordination with state-funded preschool programs;
4. Enhance the transition of children from Head Start and other early childhood programs into elementary school through coordination and collaboration with other early childhood programs, elementary schools, parent and professional groups;
5. Improve opportunities for children with disabilities and their families through linkages that improve data collection procedures, facilitate referrals, assure comprehensive assessment, develop coordinated treatment plans, provide for cross-agency training and strengthen family support services.
6. Improve access to health care services through enhanced screening activities and improved utilization of EPSDT, SSI and other health related services.

Through CORNERSTONE, private sector and state agency people with expertise in the six priority areas serve as technical advisors and form a resource committee to the Minnesota Department of Economic Security and to Head Start grantees and their partners in community service integration.

Annual Survey

Each year the Department of Economic Security conducts a survey of Head Start agencies to examine issues they face. The 1995 Head Start Questionnaire included: child care, transportation, computers, and intake of new participants. All of the thirty-five Head Start programs in Minnesota responded.

CHILD CARE

Child care is one of the most important areas of linkage for Head Start programs. Increasing numbers of Head Start parents are in training or work part or full-time and frequently require full-day, full year child care services. The 1995 Minnesota Head Start Questionnaire uncovered the following information regarding Head Start/Child Care linkages:

- ✓ 11 of the agencies administering Head Start also run the Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R).
- ✓ 29 Head Start agencies report substantial collaboration with the CCR&R in their communities. Collaborative activities include referrals, cross-agency training, information sharing, participation on each other's Advisory Boards, and joint participation in community events.
- ✓ 10 Head Start agencies provide child care.
- ✓ 6 Head Start agencies access federal child care funds through the Minnesota Department of Human Services.
- ✓ 15 Head Start agencies collaborate with the school district(s) around child care and/or sibling care issues.

Wrap-Around Child Care Services:

Many Head Start programs continue to pursue wrap-around child care for existing center-based Head Start programs. Problems they encounter in providing full-day, full-year programming include lack of resource (primarily money), lack of licensable space (especially for infants and toddlers), and adequate staffing ratios.

- ✓ Most Head Start programs in Minnesota are experiencing an increased demand for services, and often for full-day, full-year services. Welfare reform will increase the demand for Head Start services.
- ✓ Several examples exist of Head Start programs providing "wrap-around" services. "Wrap-around" describes the efforts of Head Start programs to move to a full-day, full-year model by providing child care services to its participants in addition to the regular Head Start program. Child care in Head Start can be provided directly by the Head Start program or through contractual agreements with child care providers.
- ✓ CORNERSTONE, the Minnesota Head Start Collaboration Project, has child care as one of its six priorities.
- ✓ For program year 1993/1994, fifteen Minnesota Head Start agencies are making child care services a priority as part of their CORNERSTONE grant. For program year 1994/1995 even more Head Start grantees have chosen to address child care as a priority area.

TRANSPORTATION

The Minnesota Head Start Transportation Committee, made up of representatives of local Head Start programs and the Minnesota Departments of Economic Security and Public Safety, has worked to resolve conflicts in state and federal regulations. The 1994 Legislature passed legislation that defines a Head Start bus, provides for adequate safety standards, requires Head Start buses to be a color other than school bus yellow, and calls for inspections of vehicles and training of drivers. This law along with recent federal language changes eliminates conflicts in the

state and federal regulation of Head Start buses. It also provides for the safety of children and families transported on Head Start buses and serves as a model for the rest of the nation.

Service Provision

According to results from the 1995 Head Start Questionnaire, twenty-six of the thirty-five programs have contracts with local school districts and/or bus companies for some or all of their transportation services. The contracts are primarily for school buses and mini-buses with some minivans in use as well. Nine programs provide all of their own transportation. Five of these are located on Indian Reservations, two are urban programs and two are rural programs.

Safety

None of the agencies has ever had a transportation related death. During the past year three agencies had transportation related injuries that required medical treatment.

COMPUTERS

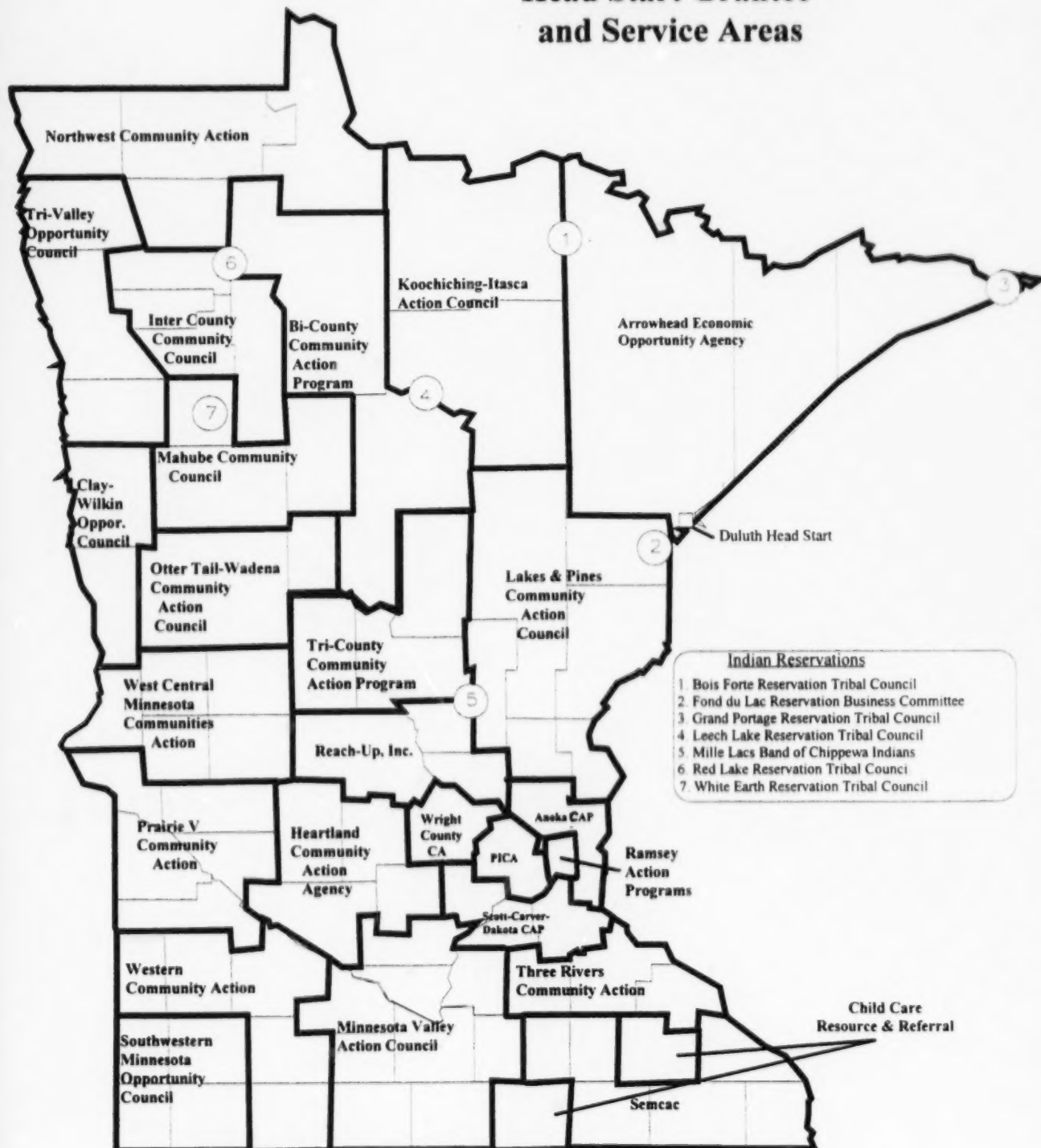
In 1994, The Department of Economic Security issued just under \$600,000 to community action agencies for purchasing hardware and software necessary in electronic messaging and reporting. MDES will continue to work with its grantees, including Head Start programs, to establish a joint statewide electronic mail network and to ensure that grantees have the capabilities to submit reports electronically. A work group has been established to work toward these ends.

Thanks to all who contributed pictures and stories to this report.

* * * *

The total cost of producing this report is \$2,600.

Head Start Grantee and Service Areas



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MINNESOTA HEAD START DIRECTORY

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Head Start Director</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>
Anoka County Community Action Program	Jacqueline Cross	612/783-4747
Arrowhead Economic Opportunity Agency	Creighton Koski	218/749-2912
Bi-County Community Action Council	Anita Spangler	218/751-4631
Bois Forte Reservation Tribal Council	Judy Anderson	218/757-3265
Child Care Resource and Referral	Annette Kirchoff	507/287-2009
Clay-Wilkin Head Start	Lynn Thompson	218/299-7002
Duluth Head Start	Susan Herbach	218/726-1312
Fond du Lac Reservation Business Committee	Linda Kagigabi	218/879-4593
Grand Portage Reservation Tribal Council	Vicki Grimaldi	218/475-2234
Heartland Community Action Agency	Judy Grimm	612/877-7244
Inter-County Community Council	Jo Vigen	218/796-5144
Koochiching-Itasca Action Council	Gail Zitka	218/326-0344
Lakes and Pines Community Action Council	Robert Benes	612/679-1800
Leech Lake Reservation Tribal Committee	Lee Turney	218/335-8257
Mahube Community Council	Leah Pigatti	218/847-1385
Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	Norma Thompson	612/532-4181
Minnesota Valley Action Council	Lynn VanDam	507/345-6822
Northwest Community Action	Mark Carlson	218/528-3227
Otter Tail-Wadena Community Action Council	Mary Reed	218/385-2900
Parents in Community Action	Alyce Dillon	612/377-7422
Prairie Five Community Action Council	Mavis Ochfendors	612/598-3118
Ramsey Action Programs	Bill Fairman	612/220-1820
Reach-Up	Jeannette Bineham	612/253-8110
Red Lake Reservation Tribal Council	Clarence Brown	218/679-3396
Scott-Carver-Dakota CAP Agency	Francie Mathes	612/496-2125
Semcac	Linda Nystuen	507/864-2440
Southwestern Minnesota Opportunity Council	Betty Biren	507/376-4195
Three Rivers Community Action	Kim Scanlan	507/732-7391
Tri-County Community Action	Larry Ketchum	612/632-3691
Tri-Valley Opportunity Council	Dennis DeMers	218/281-5832
West Central Minnesota Community Action	Christine Spaulding	218/685-4486
Western Community Action	Beverly Wilson	507/537-1417
White Earth Reservation Tribal Council	Blanche Niemi	218/983-3285
Wright County Community Action	Sahdy Simar	612/963-6500

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1992

HEAD START PROGRAM

268.912 HEAD START PROGRAM.

The department of jobs and training is the state agency responsible for administering the head start program. The commissioner of jobs and training may make grants to public or private nonprofit agencies for the purpose of providing supplemental funds for the federal head start program.

History: 1989 c 282 art 2 s 171

268.913 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** As used in sections 268.914 to 268.916, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Program account 20.** "Program account 20" means the federally designated and funded account limited to training activities.

Subd. 3. **Program account 22.** "Program account 22" means the federally designated and funded account for basic services.

Subd. 4. **Program account 26.** "Program account 26" means the federally designated and funded account that can only be used to provide special services to handicapped diagnosed children.

Subd. 5. **Program account 23.** "Program account 23" means the federally designated and funded account for all day services.

Subd. 6. **Start-up costs.** "Start-up costs" means one-time costs incurred in expanding services to additional children.

History: 1989 c 282 art 2 s 172

268.914 DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATION. (Revised 1993)

Subdivision 1. **State supplement for federal grantees.** (a) The commissioner of jobs and training shall distribute money appropriated for that purpose to head start program grantees to expand services to additional low-income children. Money must be allocated to each project head start grantee in existence on the effective date of Laws 1989, chapter 282. Migrant and Indian reservation grantees must be initially allocated money based on the grantees' share of federal funds. The remaining money must be initially allocated to the remaining local agencies based equally on the agencies' share of federal funds and on the proportion of eligible children in the agencies' service area who are not currently being served. A head start grantee must be funded at a per child rate equal to its contracted, federally funded base level for program accounts 20 to 26 at the start of the fiscal year. The commissioner may provide additional funding to grantees for start-up costs incurred by grantees due to the increased number of children to be served. Before paying money to the grantees, the commissioner shall notify each grantee of its initial allocation, how the money must be used, and the number of low-income children that must be served with the allocation. Each grantee must notify the commissioner of the number of additional low-income children it will be able to serve. For any grantee that cannot serve additional children to its full allocation, the commissioner shall reduce the allocation proportionately. Money available after the initial allocations are reduced must be redistributed to eligible grantees.

(b) Up to 11 percent of the funds appropriated annually may be used to provide grants to local head start agencies to provide funds for innovative programs designed either to target head start resources to particular at-risk groups of children or to provide services in addition to those currently allowable under federal head start regulations. The commissioner shall award funds for innovative programs under this paragraph on a competitive basis.

Subd. 2. Service expansion grants. One-third of any biennial increase in the state appropriations for head start programs shall be allocated by the commissioner of jobs and training, under a request for proposal system, to existing head start grantees for service expansion.

Priority for state-funded service expansion grants must be given to applicants who propose to:

(1) coordinate or co-locate the services through an existing community-based, family-oriented program such as a family resource center;

(2) minimize the amount of state funding that is needed for initial construction or remodeling costs by using an existing facility, by sharing a facility with a school or other program, or by obtaining contributions for these costs from private or local sources;

(3) reduce the costs and time of transportation by enabling children to attend a program closer to their home communities;

(4) increase services in an area where less than 15 percent of eligible children are enrolled; and

(5) expand programs within a city where no center-based program exists.

The additional funds provided to a grantee under this subdivision shall be considered part of the grantees funding base for future formula allocations of state or federal funds.

History: 1989 c 282 art 2 s 173; 1991 c 292 art 3 s 34

268.915 FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Grantees and the commissioner shall comply with federal regulations governing the federal head start program, except for innovative programs funded under section 268.914, paragraph (b), which may operate differently than federal head start regulations, and except that when a state statute or regulation conflicts with a federal statute or regulation, the state statute or regulation prevails.

History: 1989 c 282 art 2 s 174

268.916 REPORTS. (Revised 1993)

Each grantee shall submit an annual report to the commissioner on the format designated by the commissioner, including program information report data. By January 1 of each year, the commissioner shall prepare an annual report to the health and human services committees of the legislature concerning the uses and impact of head start supplemental funding, including a summary of innovative programs and the results of innovative programs and an evaluation of the coordination of head start programs with employment and training services provided to AFDC recipients.

History: 1989 c 282 art 2 s 175

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1993 SUPPLEMENT

268.914 DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATION.

Subdivision 1. **State supplement for federal grantees.** (a) The commissioner of jobs and training shall distribute money appropriated for that purpose to Head Start program grantees to expand services to additional low-income children. Money must be allocated to each project Head Start grantee in existence on the effective date of Laws 1989, chapter 282. Migrant and Indian reservation grantees must be initially allocated money based on the grantees' share of federal funds. The remaining money must be initially allocated to the remaining local agencies based equally on the agencies' share of federal funds and on the proportion of eligible children in the agencies' service area who are not currently being served. A Head Start grantee must be funded at a per child rate equal to its contracted, federally funded base level for program accounts 20 to 26 at the start of the fiscal year. In allocating funds under this paragraph, the commissioner of jobs and training must assure that each Head Start grantee is allocated no less funding in any fiscal year than was allocated to that grantee in fiscal year 1993. The commissioner may provide additional funding to grantees for start-up costs incurred by grantees due to the increased number of children to be served. Before paying money to the grantees, the commissioner shall notify each grantee of its initial allocation, how the money must be used, and the number of low-income children that must be served with the allocation. Each grantee must notify the commissioner of the number of additional low-income children it will be able to serve. For any grantee that cannot serve additional children to its full allocation, the commissioner shall reduce the allocation proportionately. Money available after the initial allocations are reduced must be redistributed to eligible grantees.

(b) Up to 11 percent of the funds appropriated annually may be used to provide grants to local head start agencies to provide funds for innovative programs designed either to target Head Start resources to particular at-risk groups of children or to provide services in addition to those currently allowable under federal head start regulations. The commissioner shall award funds for innovative programs under this paragraph on a competitive basis.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1993 c 369 s 146]

History: 1993 c 369 s 89

268.916 REPORTS.

Each grantee shall submit an annual report to the commissioner on the format designated by the commissioner, including program information report data. By January 1 of each year, the commissioner shall prepare an annual report to the health and human services committee of the house of representatives and the family services committee of the senate concerning the uses and impact of head start supplemental funding, including a summary of innovative programs and the results of innovative programs and an evaluation of the coordination of head start programs with employment and training services provided to AFDC recipients.

History: 1993 c 4 s 31